See "THE SLACKER," COYLE THEATRE, Monday

THE CHARLEROI MAIL

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STRENUOUS DAYS OF '76

Break-up in River Caused Millions of Dollars in Losses

ICE WAS 16 INCHES THICK

Speaking of cold weather and hard winters, a pioneer citizen of Charleroi, and an old-time riverman, said the one he was eye-witness and which occurred in the great break-up on the Monongahela in 1876.

The river closed the first week of the preceding December, and did not break up until the 18th of the following January. The ice was from 12 to 16 inches thick and teams with heavy loads crossed from side to side at all points. Racing with horses and sleighs between Lock Four and Belle Vernon was a daily pastime.

The breakup, which came from rains and a sudden thaw, was the most disastrous in the history of the river before or since. Unlike the present day breakups there were no "bulldozers," steel barges or iron hull steamboats to break up the ice from the time it began to melt but the ice in the river from Brownsville to Lock Four appeared to lift as one solid mass, sweeping down and taking everything before it.

Two packets, the Elisha Bennett and the Chieftain, which formerly ran in the Pittsburg and Geneva trade, but at that time out of service were broken loose at Brownsville and swept down the river, taking coal barges with them as they collided with them.

The Chieftain was sunk and afterward wrecked at a point directly opposite the United States government boat yard, North Charleroi. The Bennett went over No. 4 dam and sunk. Her machinery and boilers went overboard and were secured during low water. The following summer her hull, which landed on Brunot's Island was also wrecked.

Besides the packets named the following boats were sunk and destroyed some however being rebuilt and renamed and put in commission again: R. J Grace, Joseph Warne, Relief, Jim Brown, Minnie Harris, Alex Foster and Lenora.

The Jim Brown is still in commission. The Pittsburg and Elizabeth packet "Elizabeth" was crowded out on the bank and badly damaged and but for second rise would hve been broken in two and lost.

The loss to all kinds of floating property was estimated at over $3,000,000. Much damage was done to the locks and dams, which were much more susceptible to damage than the modern ones of today.

There were no telephones at that time, but there were fifteen telegraph offices in service between Pittsburg and Brownsville, and every operator was at his or her post. The progress of the runaway boats and the progress of the breaking ice were kept track of to a nicety, some of the operators remaining at their posts the entire night.

One of the old-timers and probably the only one on duty that eventful night, is C B. Copeland of Charleroi who was then employed at Lock No. 4.

It is not likely, however that the present heavy ice will do as much damage as it did in the days of '76, as the facilities for handling river interests are much more adequate than at that time.

SUMMONED FOR JURY DUTY AT WASHINGTON.

Additional traverse jurors for the term of common pleas court to be held Monday, February 11 were drawn on Friday at Washington and quite a number of Charleroi citizens have been summoned to attend. They are, J. G. Albright, R. L. Barnhart, George P. Barnhart, G. W. Cole, Samuel Galbraith, E. H. Geho, Frank John and Carl M. Wetz.

COAL SHORTAGE STILL SERIOUS

The fuel situation in the Pittsburg district appears to be growing more acute, according to reports from the office of the fuel administrator. A rush order was sent out Friday to the operators in the Pittsburg district to ship 300 cars to retailers in the Pittsburg district and the Beaver, Mahoning and Shenango valleys. The prospects for colder weather, as well as a shortage of stocks caused dealers to be rather apprehensive. The stoppage of all coal deliveries by river has also been keenly felt by retail dealers in Pittsburg, many of whom depend wholly on river shipments for their supply. These firms are now without coal and on Friday it was necessary to commandeer five cars of coal for one firm which has contracts to supply churches, schools and hospitals. Continued cold weather will only serve to make the shortage more acute, as it will delay coal trains in transit.

ESCAPING GAS THE CAUSE OF APPREHENSION

Escaping gas from a main on McKean avenue, between Second and Fourth street, this morning, caused considerable apprehension among gas and borough officials, as well as the residents of that locality. Street Commissioner Hormel went to work to find the leak, if possible and have repairs made as soon as possible. There is a fear of the gas getting in the sewers and an explosion resulting.

GOOD LUCKS WIN FAST BASKET BALL GAME

The Good Luck A. C. won from the Sinawa club in a fast game of basket ball at the high school gymnasium Friday evening. The lineup:

Good Luck—27		Sinawa—7
Stevens	F	Daniels
Lee	F	Mathias
Donaldson	C	Hurlbert
Shramko	G	F. Riva
Johns	G	C. Smith

Substitutions—Steck for Riva, Owens for Mathias, Minahan for Shramko

THOMAS HILL IS APPOINTED TRUSTEE

Thomas Hill, senior member of the board of county commissioner, has been appointed by Judge McIlvaine as a member of the board of trustees for the fourth district of this state, as provided by the act of legislature approved July 25, 1917, establishing nine county industrial farms, workhouses and reformatories in Pennsylvania. The fourth district comprises the counties of Washington, Greene, Fayette, Somerset, Indiana, Clearfield, Cambria, Bedford and Westmoreland. The board of trustees for each district is composed of one commissioner from each county, they being appointed by the president judges of their respective counties.

The act provides that these trustees shall serve without compensation, but that their actual and necessary expenses shall be paid by the several counties in the district. These trusts are authorized to select by a majority vote a suitable site for a county industrial farm, workhouse and reformatory in the district. After the farm has been selected and the proper and necessary buildings erected, the trustees are further authorized to select such officials as may be necessary to administer the various departments of the institution. Counties of the district may in their discretion transfer prisoners from the county jails, industrial farms and reformatories, to the district institution.

HEAVY HAULING INJURES BRIDGE

The traffic on the river bridge at Elizabeth is so heavy, especially of the big trucks loaded with tons of coal for the Peters Creek Coal company on thewest side of the river, that much damage is being done to the structure. The superintendent is kept busy replacing broken plank, and on Saturday last it was discovered that one of the cross stay chains had broken loose at one end was hanging directly under the channel span. A gang of men was sent out by the Allegheny county commissioners on Monday to replace the chain.

JUDSON WILL BE IN CHARGE OF PLUMMER FUND

John C Judson, Esq., of Washington is attorney for the Jerome Plummer temperance fund and dry federation and will have charge of the remonstrances at the coming term of license court.

Are You a Slacker?

Whether you are not the picture at the Coyle theatre on next Monday will be interesting to you. To those in this class a lesson will be shown that should immediately awaken them to their sense of duty and to those to whom slackers" are repulsive, the fate of one of this type will still further arouse the sense of patriotism and duty. An exceptionally good program has been booked for the entire week at the Coyle.

OPENING OF RIVER TRAFFIC DELAYED

The promise of an additional cold wave will only serve to intensify river conditions, now badly tied up on account of the severe weather of the past month. The frigid temperature which we are now promised will add to the thickness of the ice and delay for several more days the time when we may expect a break-up along the river. In the meantime all river coal mines are shut down, while those with rail connections are greatly hampered on account of a shortage of cars as well as by crippled railroad service. It has been many years since the Monongahela valley experienced such a tie-up in transportation facilities as now prevails, and coal operators as well as all others are hoping for the time when weather conditions will moderate sufficiently to allow traffic to become normal once more.

STRUCK AND INJURED BY A STREET CAR

Street car No. 680, running locally between Monongahela and Donora, in charge of Motorman Carl Weidemyer and Conductor Floyd Bonnell, struck Henry Sowers, as he was walking the car track near Cemetery street in Monongahela Friday evening about 8 o'clock, injuring him quite severely. Sowers was rendered unconscious and was carried into a nearby store and medical aid summoned. It was found that the man was injured about the head and body and his condition is considered some what serious.

Sowers was evidently walking the track on account of the icy condition of the sidewalk and not hearing the car approach was run down and severely injured. After receiving medical attention the man was taken to his home, which is near the Catsburg cripple.

ST JEROME JUNIORS WANT BASKET BALL GAME

The St. Jerome Juniors would like to meet basket ball teams of the Methodist Juniors, the Sinawa Club and High School Midgets. If any of these clubs will take this challenge they are requested to notify the Manager at Lock Four or Earl Mahoney, Charleroi.

LIVINGSTONE FUNERAL SERVICES THIS AFTERNOON

Funeral services for Charles Livingstone, who was instantly killed on the Mary Stewart farm, back of Speers on Wednesday, were held at the undertaking rooms of Lawrence E. Frye at one o'clock this afternoon and interment took place at Fell's cemetery back of Webster. The funeral services were in charge of Rev Bland of Speers.

BOXING

GREB VS. KOPIN

Monday, Jan. 14. Charleroi Rink

MORE DEATHS THAN BIRTHS AT LOCK FOUR

The Registrar of Vital Statistics of North Charleroi borough has made the folowing report of the births and deaths in that borough for the year 1917: Births in borough, 48, at hospital 4, total 12. Deaths in borough, 9; at hospital 47; found in lock, 1; total 57. S. W. Sharpnack, registrar.

SUNDAY SERVICES AT THE CHURCHES

St. Mary's Episcopal.

First Sunday after Epiphany, Jan. 13.—Sunday school and confirmation instruction at 9:45. Morning prayer and sermon at 11. Subject, "Not faith nor hope, but eternal charity is the bond of all things in heaven and earth. I Cor. 13. Even song and address at 7:30. Subject, "The War God of the Church." Choir practice Friday evening at 7:30. The public is cordially invited to all the services. Rev. Austin A. H. Houbert, S. D., Lit. Dr.

Washington Avenue Presbyterian.

Sabbath school at 9:45. Preaching at 11. Sermon, "The Gospel Feast." Y. P. S. C. E. at 2:30. Leader, Elizabeth Smith. Sr. C. E. at 6:30. Topic, Young Christians Reaching Upward." Leader, O. M. Wigg. Preaching 7:30. Sermon, "A Daily Life." This church will hold evangelistic services each evening next week, except Saturday. All are welcome. Rev. John Ray Smith, pastor.

Methodist

Sunday school 9:45. Preaching services 7:30. Sermon subject, "Where Will You Spend Eternity?" Revival meetings every night except Monday. Half hour song service each evening at the beginning of the service. Welcome. C. A. Hartung, minister.

Lutheran.

Sunday school 9:45. Preaching services 11. Subject, "Glory Through Sugering." Junior League at 2. Vesper services with sermon at 7:30. Senior League Wednesday at 7:30. Public cordially invited to all services. C. B. Bastian, pastor.

First Christian.

Rev. Henry C. Kay of Pittsburg, will supply the pulpit at the First Christian church on Sunday, both morning and evening. All other services as usual. Everybody welcome.

First Presbyterian

Rev. C. A. Keller will preach morning and evening. Sabbath school 9:45. Senior C. E. at 6:45.

CHARLEROI MAN TO TAKE UNIONTOWN BRIDE

Announcement was made in Uniontown on Friday, that Miss Orville Titlow, daughter of Mr and Mrs. George Titlow, will become the bride of Guy Woodward of Charleroi January 17 at the St. Johns Roman Catholic church, with Father B. P. Kenna officiating.

MESSENGERS ARE ARRESTED

Charged With Looting Express Cars on Monongahela Division

GIVEN HEARING NEXT MONDAY

Five employes of the Adams Express company and two of the Pennsylvania Railroad company are in the Allegheny county jail, and another employe of the express company is out under $1,000 bail for a hearing on theft of goods in transit valued at $2,000.

The men arrested are: Howard Planton, aged 30, of North Charleroi, an express messenger; M. G. Pivarnik, age 30, Allenport, messenger; Joseph Palma, 24, messenger, Donora; Simon Penn, age 30, Sandusky street, Pittsburg; Benjamin Bonnel, Everett, messenger; William [illegible] ar, 23, Homestead, messenger; [illegible] Kistleiter, 25, Kethlee street, [illegible] burg, Pennsylvania [illegible] Wellings, Pittsburg, [illegible] Pennsylvania Railroad.

The accused will [illegible] before Alderman [illegible] on Monday next.

Nineteen [illegible] about $2,000 [illegible] many to date [illegible] certified [illegible] have been [illegible] on the property [illegible] chains, rings and diamonds.

Two women to whom clothing and jewelry had been given by the accused may be held for receiving stolen goods, according to the statement made on Friday. The younger of the two women is said to be the sweetheart of one of the men, while the other is the mother of one of the accused. She declared that she supposed the clothing she received had been honestly earned.

From reports made by the company it seems that all of these thefts had been made from express cars on the Monongahela Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

STACER'S BODY TAKEN TO HIS MYERSDALE HOME

The body of Joseph Stacer, who died suddenly at the Hotel Charleroi Friday morning and later taken to the Crowley undertaking rooms, were taken in charge by an undertaker from Myersdale last evening and this morning shipped to the deceased's former home, where funeral services and interment will take place. Last evening many acquaintances of Mr. Stacer, both employes and attaches of the Hotel Charleroi, as well as a number of traveling men, visited the Crowley morgue to pay a last tribute of respect to the deceased.

Misses Castor were the guests of their cousins Dr. and Mrs. W. J. Chambers of McKeesport.

Majestic Theatre Today

JOE WELCH, in "The Peddler"

6 parts. Also Pathe News and Comedy

MAKE SAVING EASY—The War Savings Stamps of the U. S. Government make saving easy, as you can buy them of us in denominations of 25c and $5, and as you get them you can paste them on a folder which is provided for that purpose. The $5 Stamps bear 4 per cent interest, compounded quarterly.

The First National Bank CHARLEROI, PA.

New United Tobacco Prices

Pollack Experts .....3 for 10c, $1 65 Box

Marsh Big Havana...3 for 10c, $1.65 Box

CIGARETTES		TOBACCOS	
Camels, 13c, 2 for	25c	Prince Albert, 13c, 2 cans	25c
Lucky Strike, pkg of 20	10c	Tuxedo, can	10c
Piedmont pkg of 20	12c	Velvet, can	10c
Chesterfield, pkg of 20	12c	Prince Albert, 1 lb	95c
Mogue, pkg of 20	30c	Patterson Seal, 7 oz. can	30c
Murad, pkg of 20	30c	Fashion Cut Plug, 7 oz. can	30c
Natural, pkg of 20	30c	Belfast Cut Plug, 7 oz. can	30c

Valuable United Cigar Coupons with each purchase.

MIGHT'S BOOK STORE

Coyle Theatre Monday

Adults 25c

Children 10c

Watches With a Reputation

Our stock of fine watches contains real opportunities for the prospective purchaser. A watch for yourself, your wife, for your boy you can buy here at the right price.

Ask about the watch illustrated

JOHN B. SCHAFER, Manufacturing Jeweler and Optician. 515 McKean Ave.

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VOTES FOR WOMEN

Prohibition and Votes for Women are on the way, with Prohibition a step in advance of woman suffrage for the reason that the amendment for making the nation dry has passed Congress, is now a law and the further fact that two states, Virgima and Mississippi have already ratified the amendment.

Both of these questions are going to be live topics from now on until they are definitely disposed of, and whether we agree with the manner in which they are presented or the agencies by which they shall be determined, we are face to face with the fact that both questions must be decided by the people.

Woman suffrage received quite a boost on its way to a fulfillment of hopes on Thursday, when the House of Representatives at Washington passed the proposed amendment by the necessary two-thirds vote. It now goes to the Senate, where a more determined opposition is promised to the movement. Whether this will be sufficient to defeat it is a question to be determined later. If it should fail of passage before the higher body, it will only mean a reforming of lines on the part of suffragist workers with a greater determination to "put it over" on the next trial.

Women has won her right to greater recognition in a political way by her work in the great European war. In England and in France as well as Belgium she has been a tower of strength to their governments in practically every department of activity behind the battle lines and this work has been recognized. The women of America have been a tremendous factor in our war preparations and have been called upon to enter many lines of activity which heretofore have been barred to them. If then they can take a man's place in an industrial way they argue that it is not fair to keep them out of the vote. And it looks as if they were about right.

BOMBING CHURCHES

French and English aeroplanes having dropped bombs on several cities across the border by way of tardy reprisal and given the Germans a wholesome dose of their own medicine, the enemy is reported to be greatly alarmed by America's vast preparation for aerial warfare But Teutonic hatred of art treasures in the countries of the allies has not become any less savage. According to Baedeker, the alert German guidebook writer, Padua was a famous seat of learning in the Middle Ages and the Renaissance period and is now a treasure house of works by some of the greatest Italian artists. Presumably German airmen carry Baedeker as a guide in their Italian devastations, for they steered straight for Padua at the first opportunity.

It may be presumed further that in arriving there they chose as the object of their attack the ancient church of Oarmini with its priceless frescoes by Titian and Campagnola because religion of the Kaiser's type is peculiarly a German affair, claiming the Creator of the universe as a German tribal Deity and placing all other nations far outside of the pale. with the involved assumption that only German churches have any right to protection if even the right to exist. At all events the dispatches relate that the dome of the bombed church of Carmini burned throughout the night and that a second raid of German airmen destroyed the facade of Paduca's cathedral also. When this war is over—and rightly over—what is going to gratify this German passion which now reveals in the bombing and bombardment of cathedrals and churches in general? The world faces a stern and imperative duty, that of putting a mad outlaw-nation in a straitjacket.

THE ENEMY AT HOME

Carroll H. Dunning describes in the New York Sun of January a visit to a German restaurant on Broadway. After giving the particulars of another unpleasant incident he writes: Upon paying the check souvenir pfennigs were given to each of us. I saw my wife stare at hers a moment, tear out the center and hand it back. I picked up mine and saw a shy-like view of New York surmounted by a large eagle containing a picture of the establishment [illegible] Around the edge of the three were the words, "Points of interest [illegible] Over the eagle's head was a Prussian flag on the front of the building. What! Was I dreaming or had I been in our midst? I shot at the head waiter, 'Why that's the American eagle,' he parried back in a facetious manner. 'Yes, if your wish was fulfilled it would be,' I said for daring to question the right of this very probable agents of the Hindenburg. My wife and my friend and I were publicly insulted by being told that our patronage was not wanted."

If the Germans in this country feel free to behave thus insolently in public, what will they do in private? This brazen attitude—as yet unrebuked—goes far toward an explanation of the obstacles checking the progress of our war preparations. Germans and naturalized Germans are working openly as well as secretly in every conceivable way to defeat this nation's will. The obvious question is, when are they going to be taught the needed lesson?

THERE ARE OTHERS

There are worse features than profiteering in the present war situation, much as we despise the man or merchant who may take advantage of the prevailing conditions to increase the size of his bank roll.

For instance, there is the hoarder. The one who makes it a point to travel all over the community, buying up all of a certain commodity it is possible for them to get, because there happens to be a temporary shortage in that one article. They get all they can, they buy wherever they can purchase and they would even pay the advanced price and then complain about the merchant being a profiteer, forgetting that it is such actions as they are guilty of that does more to cause the present situation than anything else.

There are hoarders in Charleroi just the same as there is in every other community We heard of one woman who, by one ruse and another managed to secure 15 pounds of sugar within the past few days, going to different stores of course in order to make the purchases Other stories of a similar nature come to us, which tends to confirm the belief that the merchant is not the one to blame for a shortage—he is glad to sell what he has in stock—but the people who make conditions worse than they should be are those who make every effort to secure unusual amounts of any article which may be scarce, and then hoard their purchase

However, all this is going to be changed—and Charleroi people will realize it within a very few days

CONSERVING HUMAN LIFE

While this war has demonstrated that a great and terrible advance has been made in the science of slaughter it should not be forgotten that equally great progress has been made in the scientific conservation of human life.

Thursday was the anniversary of one of the greatest of individual triumphs over the dangers which encompass those who toil in the bowels of the earth. It was in the early days of 1816, 102 years ago, that Sir Humphrey Davy, the great English chemist and natural philosopher, perfected his safety lamp for miners. Prior to that period miners had to carry on their work by the faint and flickering light of what was called a "steel mill," consisting of a disk of steel kept revolving in contact with a piece of flint. The device was of little practical value, but those who used other lights were subjected to the constant menace of the deadly firedamp and explosions in which miners were killed were of frequent occurrence.

It was a terrible mine calamity which occurred in 1812 which set two men thinking about the problem of providing a safe lamp for miners. One of them was Sir Humphrey Davy, who was famous as a scientist throughout the world; the other was George Stephenson, an engine-wright at a colliery near New Castle Davy, after a long investigation into the nature of firedamp, the explosive gas responsible for so many mine disasters, produced a lamp which gave adequate light and was entirely safe. About the same time George Stephenson perfected a similar invention, but as the man who afterward perfected the locomotive was then unknown, Sir Humphrey received the major portion of the credit for the epochal invention.

It was a clergyman, the Rev. John Kenyon, a vicar of a church near Newcastle, who put the Davy safety lamp to its first practical test. Supplied with two of the lamps the brave rector descended into Holbron pit, a mine noted for its gasses. In a terrible atmosphere of fire-damp the clergyman walked about, and held his lamp high and low, and saw it become full of blazing gas without exploding. A miner who was not aware of the trial being made was so terrified when he saw the rector approaching with what seemed a blazing candle that he fell on his knees and began to pray, certain that death was about to overtake him.

SHEEP VS. DOG

Some one has estimated there are 25,000,000 dogs in the United States of which about twenty millions are useless mongrels and curs Dogs have increased mightily in this country during the past ten or fifteen years and at the same time the number of sheep, particularly in the states bordering on the appalachian range of mountains, has steadily decreased.

At one time Washington county, was the greatest sheep raising county in the United States. Every hill, almost was dotted with a flock, and farmers realized a great deal of money from wool sales and mutton, but conditions are different today. While some few farmers have managed to keep flocks on their lands, most of them gave up the attempt because of the frequent raiding of dogs.

But the outlook for the sheep man is much brighter just now, for a new dog law is to go into effect on the 15th inst., which is the most stringent ever placed on the statute books of Pennsylvania. Primarly this law is intended to rid the commonwealth of a useless incubus, but at the same time the measure was promoted as a means for a betterment of the sheep industry, for with less dogs it has been figured there will be more sheep.

Sheep are valuable for wool purposes as well as a food animal, hence their utility is much greater than that of the dog.

It has taken the farmers and their friends a long time to secure so much favorable legislation as will be in force within a few days and it is to be hoped they will take full advantage of the situation and increase the number and size of their flocks not only in Washington but in every other county in the state where sheep raising can be made profitable.

WHAT'S IN A MAN

Some one has figured out that the average man contains enough oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen to make $2.45 worth of illuminating gas, and yet he may be bright enough to throw a light on any subject.

He contains enough carbon to make 9,360 lead pencils, yet he may not have a thought worth noting by a single ead pencil.

He contains enough phosphorus to make 800,000 matches and yet he may be a poor stick and therefore a poor match for any girl.

He contains about 60 lumps of sugar, and yet he may be sour-tempered. He contains enough iron to make a spike that will hold his own weight and yet he may be a man of putty. He contains a lot of starch and yet he may have no starch in him.

What is in a man? From the scientific view point about the same amount of chemical elements for every man From the spiritual viewpoint elements of endless diversity and if infinitely varied degrees of power.

And you cannot do much toward changing the chemical composition of your body, but you can change the make-up of your spirit and your will.

In some parts of the country at least it looks as if the railroads (the men actually in charge of them) are doing their worst instead of their best, with a view to disgust the people with government control. If the government must suffer from corporate self-seeking among native Americans as well as from the hostile and untiring industry of hundreds of thousands of Germany's secret friends in our midst, it has an uphill job indeed.

As the government is in control of the transport lines, why may not any railroad tickets be good on any railroad, asks the Philadelphia Evening Ledger, and then calls attention to a fact that has long puzzzled a wonderful nation: "There is much more red tape about geting an unused railroad ticket redeemed than there is in buying 10,000 shares of railroad stock."

Melville Davisson Post's story, "The Pacifist," in the Saturday Evening Post for December 29, gives a vivid and convincing picture of one phase of the present situation in this country, showing how weak-minded and flattered pacifists are mere wax or unconscious tools in the hands of strong, scheming agents of Germany.

The Food Administration urges a greater consumption of potatoes and corn meal in order that the wheat may last until another harvest. This will hurt nobody and help the digestion of many, the good results in the case of corn bread being especially noticeable

To Remove Grease Spots.

The removal of grease spots from a carpet or rug is not an easy matter. One of the most practical plans is to sprinkle hot cornmeal and whiting over the spots and leave for two or three days, brush off with a stiff brush and repeat till the spots are gone. Or, if there is not the least danger of fire, the powder may be covered with gasoline and rubbed hard till the gasoline evaporates. Then sweep clean.

Use Kites for Fishing.

Kite fishing is one of the latest sports taken up by fishermen on the Pacific coast. According to Popular Science Monthly, a fine corbina "hole" has been discovered at Seal Beach, off the pier, just far enough to be out of reach of the best casters. Instead of employing boats the fishermen find it greater sport to use kites, which carry the lines out to the desired spot.

Testing Times.

When everything is dark, that is the time to have faith in the light, to look forward steadfastly toward the dawn. The worst moments of doubt, of darkness in the soul, asserts a writer, can become priceless moments of testing and of development, if a man uses them rightly and learns their lesson.

Many Big Assignments.

In a single year, his brother says Richard Harding Davis reported the coronation at Moscow, the millennial celebration at Budapest, the Spanish-Cuban war, the McKinley inauguration, the Greek-Turkish war and the queen's jubilee. And the number of titles of his books on a fly leaf numbers exactly 29. Also he always had time for a little nonsense now and then—as when he organized a relief expedition to rescue John Drew from Harlem.

Not So Fierce.

The class had been studying about the house fly, says Good Health, and the teacher had made much of the danger with which the germ-carrying habits of the insect threaten the public health. The lesson sunk deep into the mind of little George, who later was asked to write a composition on the subject. "The fly is a insec," he wrote with difficulty; "he has six legs, he is more dangerous than a lion, but I had rather a fly would bite me than a lion."

His Business.

Robert Louis Stevenson, who is best known to children through his "Child's Garden of Verse," was always fond of animals, and very kind to them, and one time he made a very neat, little retort to a man who was beating his dog. When Stevenson interfered, the man asked, gruffly, "Well, what business is it of yours? He ain't your dog." "No, but he's God's dog," Stevenson declared, stoutly, "and I'm here to protect him!" And he did.

Blessings.

There is a blessing on limitation—a blessing proper to the time in which we have to learn. Our present blindness may be only the condition of full sight beyond. So the dragon-fly must spend blind days beneath the water before it can mature bright wings for the sunlit air. Our not-seeing is for education. We do not, if we are wise, trouble the infant class with the high er problems of the school.—Exchange

Quick to Catch On.

Edward had an uncle who owned a grocery and market. On Saturdays it was Edward's delight to go there to help. On this particular day a neighbor chanced in. Finding Edward there, she thought she would find out how much the little fellow knew about business. Seriously she said, "Ed, have you chickens today?" The youngster's reply was: "Yep, we have all kinds alive, dead, dressed and undressed."

Question of Certainty.

"Quite a number of persons have asked me of late if my niece is going to marry a certain young man," admitted the Old Codger. "I have been obliged to tell them that she is and she isn't. You see, while she is certain that she is going to marry him, he will be an uncertain young man until after it has happened to him."

Maintaining Order in China.

In China every member of a family is responsible for order in that family and every inhabitant of a city is jointly responsible with every other citizen for its tranquility. If a younger son in a family should commit a crime, the older son is likely to be taken into custody for the offense and, perhaps punished.

HAPPIEST PERIOD OF LIFE

Generation That Really Knows What Gladness Is Has Not Been Born, Asserts Church Paper.

Some sage has arisen to remark that human life up to about fifty years ago was not worth living—that only the inventions and institutions of the last half century have made life bearable.

Unfortunately there is no way accurately to gauge the degree of happiness of any period or even to define exactly what happiness is, says the Christian Herald.

All we can know for certain is that the happiness of our own times is the best that is attainable to us, and lucky is he who gets his share of it.

Happiness, like health, is known to us chiefly through its opposite. Health is known through disease and pain, and happiness through disappointment and misery.

The masses of mankind, until this century almost dumb, now make heard their sufferings and dissatisfaction. The woes of centuries are finding utterance in the free speech of our day. The wail may cause the unthinking to suppose that the sun of human happiness is suddenly obscured. But, to the contrary, the remedies following the better understanding of wrong conditions steadily improve the conditions under which happiness may become more general. The more we hear of wrongs, the fewer wrongs we have.

Philosophers may wrangle about it until doomsday, and no doubt they will; but the age which knows the least earthly misery and woe is the one that has been longest dead, and the generation that really knows what happiness is and can realize its full possession is a long time yet unborn

NEITHER PENCIL NOR PEN

Writing Implement Made of Mixture of Wax and Ground Pumice Stone, Recent Invention.

A writing implement composed of a mixture of wax and finely ground pumice stone containing particles of ink has been invented by William C. Geer of Akron, O., to take the place of ordinary and fountain pens, pencils, crayons and all other writing implements, say the Popular Science Monthly. As the body of the new writing device is composed of a mixture of wax and pumice stone, which is easily worn away when rubbed against a paper surface, the inventor claims that the cells of ink intermixed with the wax and pumice stone will also be liberated, giving a uniform supply of ink.

The device is made by mixing the wax, pumice stone and ink together. When it is heated to the proper temperature it is suddenly immersed in cold water. This chills and solidifies the wax mixture, producing a body having a cellular structure, each cell being filled with ink.

Cactus Candy.

Louisiana sugar cane planters have evolved a plan for manufacturing candy from the spineless cactus. In the process the peel of the plant is removed, dipped into hot molasses and coated with granulated or powdered sugar. The result is a confection of rich and delicious flavor.

So successful have been the experiments with the new sweet that cane planters are now growing cactus, which formerly was utilized, when used at all, for cattle fodder. Planters can in this way furnish plenty of raw material for the new product.

Another important result in the making of what some enterprising advertiser may call "kaktus-kandy," says an exchange, is that sugar mills which have heretofore been idle for nine months in the year can now use part of their equipment in the candy manufacturing industry.

Light and Thought.

Not all thought is traveling. The supposition that when one thinks of the moon one's thought travels to the moon is a mistake, for the thought is formed in the mind and remains there. The time taken to "think of anything," declares a writer, "occupies some small fraction of a second. Light "travels" at the rate of about 186,000 miles a second, and if it is thought which travels in what is called telepathy it would have to travel at the same speed because ether, the medium which transmits light, would also transmit the brain vibrations that accompany thought. The telepathic theory of "thought which travels" has been objected to on the ground that after traveling considerable distances, such as are sometimes claimed for telepathic communication, the brain vibrations would be so diffused and weakened as to make no impression.

Can't Lose Glasses.

Military eyeglasses is the contribution to the field of war inventions by Dr. Robert J. James, well-known Seattle physician and surgeon.

The outstanding features of the new eyeglasses, according to the inventor, are: They cannot be jarred loose from their places even under the most severe treatment, the tightening hold on the nose, which is injurious to one's health and comfort, is eliminated and gives way to three natural points of suspension, and the glasses may be removed with one hand.

The glasses have two extensions at either side of the face slightly above the eye. The small plate at the end of the extensions holds the glasses firm and does not rest on any vital nerve or blood vessel, as is the case when the only point of suspension is at the nose.

NO MILK FROM CHINESE COW

Bossy of the Flowery Kingdom Yields Only to Offspring—Used Only for Draft Purposes.

Americans who travel through the interior of China greatly miss "Cow's Milk and Her Butter," as a Japanese sign puts it. The people of the Orient use little of either. Mares' milk is sold to them at a high price, because the Chinese believe that it is a source of great bodily strength, says the Youth's Companion.

But the natives use cows solely for draft purposes and, having earned her living for years in this manner, bossy stands upon her dignity when Americans demand milk of her. To her offspring she will give it, but not to man if by any possibility she can avoid it.

In Japan there are now a few American-bred cattle, owned by foreigners, that make the native cows look like goats. One of these cows was imported into Korea by a missionary, but he had difficulty in getting his coolie to tend the beast. The servant was fresh from his country home, where he had heard little and seen less. He took the cow for an elephant and fell before her.

In Korea the little native cow is a petted darling that has been indulged to such an extent that, incredible as it seems, she refuses to eat grass unless it has been boiled.

It is not unusual in very cold weather to see a pet cow clothed in a thick, warm blanket, while the children of the family shiver in their cotton garments—and often very few of them.

ALGERIA'S WINE CROP YIELD

Product, Distinctly Inferior to That of Previous Season, Will Total Only About 158,502,300 Gallons.

The wine crop of Algeria is distinctly inferior to that of a year ago. The official statistics of the vintage will not be issued for several weeks; but, according to the general estimate, the yield approximates 6,000,000 hecoliters (158,502,300 gallons), compared with 8,781,266 hecoliters (231,975,100 gallons) in 1916.

The season's unusual dryness, which lasted from spring until the full maturity of the grape, states Commercial Reports, has resulted in a wine appreciably stronger. Phylloxera and other plant diseases did considerable damage to the vines, and the late siroccos further tended to reduce the output. The lack of labor was also a handicap, especially in the department of Oran, which was unable to draw upon Morocco to any extent.

Prices range much higher and the return to the wine producers promises to be good. Transportation facilities to France—which country takes a large percentage of the crop—are far from normal, and there is likely to be a marked shortage in barrels and bottles.

Portrait of Wesley.

The portrait of John Wesley is now in the possession of an art collector in Philadelphia. The picture is one of the finest that came from the brush of the famous George Romney. In this connection it is interesting to note that for the portrait, measuring 30 inches by 24 inches, and its frame, the artist charged but 40 pounds.

Cause of Rainfall.

Rainfalls are governed by the law of repartition of the temperatures in the atmosphere, and to break the equilibrium and bring about rain requires so great an energy as cannot be attributed to such a feeble cause as that determined by the local vibrations produced even by the most intense firing of cannon.

CHICHESTER S PILLS
THE DIAMOND BRAND.
Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chi-ches-ter-s Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. Ask for CHI-CHES-TER-S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 35 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

FOR SALE

4 houses Lincoln Ave, all for ..$4700
4 room house Lincoln avenue...$3000
5 houses Oakland avenue $2600
6 room house McKean avenue ..$2800
5 room house Lock No. 4 .....$3600
5 room house Lock No. 4 .....$2700
5 room house Crest avenue $2800
One lot near new mill $1600
18 room house Lookout avenue $4500

FOR RENT

One store room, good location.

A. L. DUBINSKY
413 Fallowfield avenue, Charleroi, Pa

NOTICE

If you are in the market for a house call and get our sale list. We have the house that will make you money.

If you want auto license we will get them for you or do your Notary work.

I. P. HEPLER
411 Fallowfield Avenue
CHARLEROI, PA.

JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE

Women's and Misses' Suits

Values up to $30 **$19.75**

One special lot, all this season's styles. Beautifully made, perfectly sized and in every wanted fabric and color. Nearly 50 different models to select from.

PLUSH COATS REDUCED TO

$19.25, $22.50, $27.50, $39.25

Values up to $50. Forty-eight beautiful Plush Coats and every one different. Made of the finest, quality plush with large self or fur collars. Many trimmed with wide band of fur on cuffs and bottom of coat.

WOMENS AND MISSES' Coats REDUCED TO $12.75, $17.50, $22.50

Fifty Beautiful Coats, including every garment in stock that originally sold up to and including $30. All the wonderful quality always found in our garments are contained in these. Every wanted color--large collar--and belted styles--wonderfully warm, fine garments. We cannot begin to replace these at anywhere near these prices, but our policy of complete new stocks for every season does not allow us to carry any goods over to another season. Buy them now at these tremendously low prices.

$35 to $39.25 Coats Reduced to $29.75. **$45 Coats Reduced to $35**

Women's Sweaters
Values up to $11.00
$5.98

One big table filled with the finest sweaters you ever saw, including many of the extra heavy Shaker knit, all with the popular roll collars, and in red, navy, gray, white, green, rose and garnet, all sizes. Extra fine warm qualities. Very unusual values. (Main Floor)

One lot of Children's Sweaters Reduced to $1.29

TWENTY DOZEN
Corset Covers 30c each

Pretty lace or embroidery trimmed corset covers made of good quality muslin, well made and perfectly sized. Could not be duplicated at less than 39c to 50c today if we had to go to the manufacturers for them. All sizes, 36 to 44. Clearance sale price while they last 30c each.

PRINCESS SLIPS One lot slightly soiled and mussed, values up to $2.50. Clearance sale price $1.29

200 Pair Extra Strong WORK PANTS for MEN. Clearance price $1.48

Really a surprise value. Such pants cannot be obtained to-day at wholesale at the price we offer them. Strong, sturdy qualities that wear like iron and are also neat in appearance. All sizes and a big variety of good desirable patterns to select from.

Men's Suits & Overcoats
$9.75 $14.75 $19.75

Values up to and including $30. The great opportunity of the year. With all prices rapidly advancing your opportunity of securing fine quality suits and coats at wonderful savings is now such as you will not have again in many years.

BARGAIN BASEMENT

Tremendous Values that Startle the Imagination

Three Hundred Women's and Misses' Coats, Suits & Dresses

$1.95 $2.95 $3.98 $5.95

Garments that originally sold at from $10 to $25. There are fine serges, broadcloths and mixed suitings and coatings. Every color is represented, as well as black. There are nearly all sizes—a few may be missing. These consist of just odd garments collected in our regular stocks from time to time, and while many are not just up to the minute styles they furnish wonderful quality material for making over into other garments, especially for children's wear.

Children's Rompers
19c

Made of plain blue, tan or white chambray. Limited quantity, only for ages 1 to 2 years.

Boys' Suits

Values up to $10
$3.95
$5.95

Two hundred of the finest boys' suits you ever saw, strong, sturdy, long wearing kinds, in dozens of different designs, for dress as well as every day wear. Sizes 8 to 16 years. They cannot be duplicated today for twice and more than twice these clearance prices.

We Discontinue Trading Stamps after Jan. 31st. Fill your books this month and take advantage of the great savings offered in our Great January Clearance Sale.

J. W. BERRYMAN & SON
Charleroi's Busy Store

A Teamster Without A Team

You never heard of a teamster without a team---did you? Did you ever hear of a rich or successful man without a bank account? You cannot succeed without a bank account any more than you can team without horses. This bank is the bank of accommodation--meets your needs--fits your case. The same welcome is accorded the man with a dollar as the man with thousands. Test us NOW.

BANK of CHARLEROI
CHARLEROI, PA.

WOMEN GIVE OUT

Housework is hard enough when healthy. Every Charleroi woman who is having backache, blue and nervous spells, dizzy headaches and kidney or bladder troubles, should be glad to heed this Charleroi woman's experience:

Mrs. D. F. Werthington, Second street, says: "I was troubled by backache for years. The pains were so intense at times it made me sick all over. I was always worse in the morning. Whenever I stooped sharp pain darted through me and I could hardly catch my breath. Often it was just as though a knife were being stuck into me and I was tired all the time. I had rheumatic pains all through my body and my feet became swollen. I bought a couple of boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills at Piper Bros. Drug Store and they relieved me of all symptoms of the trouble. I now take Doan's Kidney Pills once in awhile and they always help me."

Price 60c at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Werthington had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

Classified

FOR SALE—A twelve room house with a six room house in rear. Rents for $[illegible] per month. $3700. Peoples Real Estate Company. 166-tf

FOR SALE—$600 Player piano, mahogany case, just like new. Only used a short time. Will sell to right buyer at big sacrifice, 50 rolls music and bench. Address 82 Charleroi Mail. 174-t4p

FOR RENT—Rooms for light housekeeping. 101 Fallowfield avenue. 164-tf

FOR RENT—Automobile stall located at Second street. Inquire of C. E. Lancaster, 210 Lookout avenue. Bell Phone 2J. 1s5-t3p

FOR RENT—Furnished room for one or two men. 611 Washington Avenue. 176-t3p

FOR RENT—Furnished room. Hot air heat, plenty of light. Inquire 835 Fallowfield avenue. 177-t3p

FOR RENT—Furnished front room for refined gentleman or couple. Inquire 86 Mail office. 177-t2

WANTED—Men between 21 and 45 years for conductors and motormen. Apply 9 a. m. to 12 room 8 Bank of Charleroi Building. 167-t12

WANTED—Girl for general house work. One who can go home at night. Address 81 Mail office. 172tf

WANTED—General office work by young lady. Address 83 Mail office 175-t3p

WNATED—One or two furnished rooms with private bath. Inquire 84 Mail office 175t3p

WANTED—Young lady for grocery clerk. One with experience preferred but not necessarily. Good pay and a steady position. Make application in own handwriting to 85 Mail office 176-t2

WANTED—Young man to drive light delivery truck. Steady work and good pay to right party. Make application by letter to 85 Mail office 176-t2

WANTED—Truck driver, experienced on White truck. Must be capable of doing running repair work. Apply to the Gulf Refining Company, Donora, Pa. 176-t3

WANTED—General housework. Private family preferred. Address P. O. Box 852 W. Brownsville. 1s6t2p

WANTED—Drivers and platform men. Good wages paid to the right men. Call at the Adams Express office, McKean avenue, Charleroi. 177-t3p

WANTED—Light roadster. No Fords. Must sell under $300. Address 87, Mail office. 177-t1-p

LOST—Velvet hand bag, containing articles of use only to owner, between 9th and 5th on Oakland avenue. Please return to 933 Oakland avenue and receive reward. 177-t1

Opportunity for man employed to earn big extra compensation without interference with regular work. Full particulars will be furnished those addressing P. O. Box 385, Pittsburg. 177-t1-p

St. Jerome's Red Cross Auxiliary will meet every Tuesday afternoon instead of Thursdays. 177-t1p

LOST—leather bag containing money on Fifth street or Fallowfield avenue. Liberal reward if returned to E. W. Glover 419 Fallowfield avenue. 177-t2p

GEORGIA CANTONMENTS IN HANDS OF BLIZZARD

Camp Wheeler and other military cantonments in the south are in the hands of a severe blizzard. Telegraph wires are down and communications with these localities have been interrupted for several hours. The national army men will be able to get along very nicely in their barracks, but it will be different with the men at Camp Hancock and other National Guard camps because the men are housed in tents, which are none too warm in this kind of weather.

Misses Edith Woodhall, Kate Gamble and Mary Irose visited at Pittsburg Saturday.

Misses Thelma Duvall of Meadow avenue and Miss Ellen Speers of Speers witnessed the production of "The Country Cousin" at the Nixon theatre in Pittsburg Friday evening.

LIFE—PRICE WE PAY FOR IT

Penalties of Fame Are Debts of All Existence. With "High Cost of Living" Significant.

The penalties of fame are the penalties of all life, which, when one views it resolutely and without taking refuge behind rose-colored spectacles, teems with contradictions that give a deeper significance to that well-worn phrase, "the high cost of living." And the chief part of the expense lies not in the things—food, clothing, shelter—which are demanded by our material and bodily needs as human animals, writes Mary Garden in the New York World.

Really to live as woman or as man implies to want something or other very greatly. And really to want something very greatly means to strive for that something with unappeasable eagerness. And thus to strive means one of two things—disappointment; or achievement and the realization that in gaining the one thing a score of others have been missed.

Such is life and the price we pay for it.

Naval Cadet Slang.

"For certain slang expressions used by the Annapolis cadets," writes Julian Street in his new travel book, "American Adventures," "I am indebted to a member of the corps. From this admiral-to-be I learn that a 'bird' or 'wamo' is a man or boy; that 'steam' is marine engineering, and to be 'bilged for juice' is to fail in examination in electrical engineering; to get an 'unsat' or unsatisfactory mark, or even a 'zip' or 'swabo,' which is a zero. Cadets do not escort girls to dances, but 'drag' them; a girl is a 'drag,' and a 'heavy drag' or 'brick' is an unattractive girl who must be taken to a dance. A 'sleuth' or 'jimmy-legs' is a night watchman, and to be 'ragged' is to be caught. Mess-hall waiters are sometimes called 'mokes,' while at other times the names of certain exalted dignitaries of the navy department or of the academy are applied to them."

NO. 4531

Report of the condition of the First National Bank of Charleroi, at Charleroi, in the state of Pennsylvania, at the close of business on Dec. 31st 1917.

RESOURCES

1 a	Loans and discounts (except those shown on b)	$ 963,692.57	
	Total loans		963,692.57
2.	Overdrafts, unsecured	190.08	190.08
5.	U. S. bonds (other than Liberty Bonds of this issue)		
	a. U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	10,000.00	
	b. U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness owned & unpledged	30,000	
	Total U. S. bonds (other than Liberty Bonds) and certificates of indebtedness		40,000.00
6.	a. Liberty loan bonds unpledged 3 1-2 per cent and 4 per cent	35,100.00	
	b. Liberty Loan Bonds, 3 1-2 per cent and 4 per cent pledged to secure U. S. and other deposits	70,000.00	
	c. Liberty loan bonds, 3 1-2 per cent and 4 per cent pledged to secure postal savings deposits	5,850.00	90,950.00
7.	Bonds, securities, etc., other than U. S.:		
	a. Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits	28,785.76	
	b. Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits	18,000.00	
	c. Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	261,977.31	
	Total bonds, securities, etc.		391,763.07
8.	Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		11,512.98
9.	Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent of subscription)		5,250.00
10.	a Value of Banking House	20,000.00	
	b Equity in Banking House		20,000.00
11.	Furniture and Fixtures		10,000.00
12.	Real estate owned other than banking house		14,788.22
13.	Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank		70,540.25
15.	Cash in vaults and net amounts due from national banks		215,052.50
16.	Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank (total of items 14, 15, 16 and 17)	226 61.75	14,545.36
20.	Redemption fund with U.S Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		2,500.00
21.	Interest earned but not collected (approximate) on notes and bills receivable not past due		2,000.00
	Total		$1,358,368.04

LIABILITIES

23.	Capital stock paid in		$ 50,000.00
24.	Surplus fund		125,000.00
25.	a. Undivided profits	9,549.94	59,549.94
26.	Interest and discount collected or credited, in advance of maturity and not earned (approximate)		2,000.00
29.	Circulating notes outstanding		40,000.00
32	Net amount due to banks bankers and Trust Companies (other than included in 30 or 31)		14,545.86
	Total items 32	14,545.86	
	DEMAND DEPOSITS (other than bank deposits) Subject to Reserve [Deposits payable within 30 days]		
33.	Individual deposits subject to check		551,732.73
36.	Cashier's checks outstanding		270.88
39.	Dividends unpaid		6,500.00
	TIME DEPOSITS subject to reserve [payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice:] and postal savings		
41	Certificates of Deposits other than for money borrowed		21,580.58
43.	Postal savings deposits		18,906.73
44.	Other time deposits		513,348.97
45.	United States deposits -other than postal savings-:		
	a. War loan deposit account	$2,212.15	32,212.15
	TOTAL		$1,358,368.04

State of Pennsylvania, County of Washington, ss:

I, R. H. RUSH, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. RUSH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of Jan. 1918.

MINNIE B. RICHARDSON, Notary Public

My commission expires Feb. 14, 1918

CORRECT—Attest

[illegible]

MEANING OF NAME DECEMBER

Twelfth Month's Title Derived From Latin Word "Decem," When There Were Only Ten Periods.

The name of December is no longer appropriate, for it is derived from "decem," the Latin word meaning "ten," declares a writer. The name was first applied by the Romans when the year was divided into ten months with the addition of sixty-seventy days to complete the period required for a revolution of the earth around the sun.

When the calendar of Romulus was amended in 713 B. C. by Numa Pompilius and the year was divided into twelve months December became the twelfth month, but retained its original name. The Emperor Commodus, who reigned in the second century, attempted to change the name of December to Amazonius, in honor of a fair favorite of that name, whom he had painted to resemble an Amazon. This innovation was not popular, and when Commodius died from poison administered by another feminine favorite the name of Amazonius died with him.

The ancient Saxons called the last month Winter-monat, which was afterward changed to Heilig-Monat, or holy month, when they were converted to Christianity. The modern Germans again changed the name to Christmonat, because the month contains the anniversary of the birth of Christ.

HOW BIG SHELLS ARE TESTED

High Explosives Subjected to Heat Treatment, Also Tried in a Brinell Ball-Testing Machine

If you wish to test the hardness of an apple, the most natural way is to press down upon its surface and note the indentation of your thumb. This is simple and conclusive evidence. The French government employs a very similar test to prove the hardness of its high explosive shells, says the Popular Science Monthly.

To secure the maximum of destructiveness it is important not only that the steel projectiles should be of a certain hardness, but also that they should not be too hard. After the casing has been roughly formed and hollowed out, the shells are subjected to what is known as a "heat treatment," by which the steel is brought to the correct hardness. To make doubly sure, the shells are tested in a Brinell ball-testing machine.

This machine tests the hardness of the shell exactly as your thumb tests the hardness of the apple. It is fitted with a small, hardened steel ball, which is pressed into the shell under a specified load. The indentation made by the ball is measured, and if within certain limits, the hardness is correct. If not, the shell must be further treated.

What Becomes of That Cent?

A farmer comes to town with 30 apples, which he sells three for a cent, getting, of course, 10 cents for them.

Another farmer, also with 30 apples, sells them two for a cent, getting 15 cents for his. They get 25 cents in all.

The next time they come in, with 30 apples each, they meet at the edge of town and put their apples together, making 60 apples. One man having sold two for a cent the other three for a cent, they decided to sell them five for 2 cents.

They do so, and when they're through find out they have received but 24 cents.

The problem is, why did they not get as much for their apples selling them five for 2 cents as they did when they sold them separately, or, what becomes of the cent?

Building a Trench.

Trenches on the western front appear to the civilian eye which is fixed upon photographs to be just a ditch backed by dugouts. In reality, details a trench correspondent, an enormous amount of work and scientific study is required for the establishment of a complete winter trench.

For every mile a trench over 6,000,000 sand bags are needed. One man can fill a bag with earth and lift it to place 25 times in a night, when all the work of repairing trenches is done. It would take a battalion eight months to do this work.

A mile of trench and its concomitant protection demands 12,000 six-foot stakes, 12,000 small pickets, 6,250,000 sandbags, weighing 1,000 tons in all; 36,000 feet of corrugated iron, 1,125,000 feet of timber, etc.

Figured on a Big Scare.

"Mamma, didn't you say last week you wanted the carving-knife and the chopper sharpened?"

Mrs. Suburb—Indeed I did. Bless your little heart! How thoughtful you are! They are both so blunt as to be useless.

"Well, I'll take 'em round to the cutler's for you."

"How sweet of you to offer to do such things for your mamma, my little cherub! I'll wrap them up."

"No, don't wrap them up. I want them to show. There's a boy out there waiting to lick me; but I fancy when he sees me coming he'll go home!"

Smokeless Powder.

The advantages of smokeless powder, besides its virtue of high explosiveness, are two-fold. It does not create a smoke cloud that betrays the location of the gun or gunners, and at the same time the man behind the gun is not confused for a second by a ball of smoke that obscures the range of vision in the direction of the enemy.

Gladstone a Hard Worker.

Gladstone was a hard worker, with no dreads with regard to work, says the American Magazine.

He turned from political responsibilities of the heaviest to Greek for recreation, and lived his four-score years and more, just as Pope Leo XIII, turned to Latin poetry for his relaxation from world-wide burdens, and lived on beyond four-score and ten, living so hopefully that when, at the little dinner given him on his ninetieth birthday, one of the cardinals said, in proposing a toast to him, "Here's that you may live to be a hundred, holy father," the old pontiff replied: "But why limit me to a hundred?"

They were contemporaries of Ranke, the German historian, who at the age of ninety-one proposed to write a history of the world in 12 volumes, one volume to be completed each year, and actually lived, I believe, to complete nearly half of it.

These men had no dreads; but they allowed their energies to work on, without any fear of exhausting their vitality.

Almost the Speed Limit.

"At Chattanooga," said a veteran of the Civil war, "one of the men in my company left early in the action, and no one saw him till after the battle, when he appeared in camp unwounded and unabashed. Some of the boys accused him of running away, but he wouldn't admit it.

"'I only retreated in good order,' he declared.

"I heard of the matter, and a few days later I asked him if he had any idea how fast he had 'retreated.'

"'Well, I'll tell you, cap'n,' he said. 'If I had been at home, and going after the doctor, folks that see me passin' would have thought my wife was right sick!'"—Harper's Monthly.

Some Grievance!

The railroad official invited the stern citizen to communicate his troubles.

"I want you to give orders," demanded the visitor, "that the engineer of the express which passes through Elm Grove at about 11:55 be restrained from blowing his whistle on Sunday mornings."

"Impossible!" exploded the official. "What prompts you to make such a ridiculous request?"

"Well, you see," explained the citizen, in an undertone, "our pastor preaches until he hears the whistle blow, and that confounded express was 20 minutes late last Sunday."—Lamb.

Salvage Corps at Battle Front.

According to the systems now established in modern warfare, it is stated by a war correspondent, a salvage corps is daily going over all the ground near the battle front exposed to fire, and is gathering all the debris discarded by the contending armies. None of the scrap is neglected, with steel worth one shilling to one and one-half shillings per pound, and copper and other metals in proportion. All the metals are taken to shops in the rear, and there worked into the various munitions that a modern army uses.

All the lead that is fired is practically lost, as a bullet traveling at a velocity of 2,000 feet or more per second buries itself so deep into any object it hits as to be lost entirely. Other metals, however, such as tangled steel from wrecked motor cars, large pieces of shells, bits of copper, pieces of aluminum, etc., are carefully collected and later turned into usable condition.

EARLY MAN FIGHTING ANIMAL

Ancestors of Present People Were Called Upon to Face Beasts That Inhabited Plains and Rivers.

The first houses were caves. Early man was a fighting animal, and had to contend against the huge and ferocious beasts that infested the plains and rivers, observes a writer. His dwelling naturally had to be a place of security as well as a habitation. Caves were natural and artificial, the latter being hollowed out of solid rock by rude flint instruments. Most of them were formed in the sides of cliffs and among high, rugged hills.

To those early ancestors of ours, the primeval men and women who secured, as one would think, but scanty shelter and protection from these stone caves and holes in the rock, we apply the generic term of cliff dwellers.

They were entirely ignorant of agriculture, and subsisted by hunting and fishing and on the natural products they found growing in a wild state.

What is very remarkable, at our very doors can still be seen the typical houses and handiwork of those pre-historic tribes in the caves of the Lancos river in southern Colorado. These, in most instances, are as well preserved as when their ancient occupants deserted them—perhaps 10,000 years ago. When inhabited they were reached quite frequently by notches cut in the rock, and at other times rope ladders must have been used.

Had a Hard Fall.

"He offered to let me in on the ground floor." "Well?" "From the drop the stock took after I bought I must have been let in on the roof."

Electric Water Heater.

An electric heater has been invented by means of which the water in a bath after it has been filled can be raised to any desired temperature.

How Could There Be?

Hiram—"'No parking?' Well, I reckon not! There ain't a tree or bench in sight anywhere!"

FOOD THE SOLDIER REQUIRES

Twelve Ounces of Meat or Its Equivalent, Fruits, Fat, Bread or Cereal, Sugar or Syrup.

The general knows to a nicety just what part each regiment is to play in a campaign, and the girl may learn to marshal the foods represented in the five great groups so that she knows just which group of foods will provide strong muscles to carry the soldier into battle, which will furnish strong bones to meet the onslaught, which the heat for the struggle, and finally, how much driving-power is needed to carry it through, according to Winifred Stuart Gibbs in St. Nicholas.

So, then, when we marshal our forces we find that a man needs in a day 12 ounces of one, or of a combination, of the following: Meat, poultry, cheese, dried vegetables, fish or eggs. To vary the above he may count every glass of milk drunk equal to an ounce of any one of the others.

The soldiers, either in home or military life, must have four pounds of fresh fruit and vegetables in order to keep the bony structure in good condition. He will need the three-quarters of a cupful of fat (this includes butter, oil, the fat of meat eaten, or any other fat in the daily diet) to keep him warm, and to this group he must add one and one-fourth pounds of bread or cereal; and finally, in order to complete the necessary amount of driving-power, he must have two ounces of sugar or one-third of a cupful of sirup.

DEPORTING A WHOLE NATION

Kaiser, in Action Toward Belgium, Is Partly Following Style First Set by King Sargon.

Only a few years ago, comparatively, the great King Sargon was held by critics to be a biblical myth, a monarch who never ruled Assyria, but excavations in that ancient land confounded the alleged historical experts, says the Newark News. And now comes along no less an authority than John Dyneley Prince, former statesman of New Jersey, master of some twenty ancient and modern tongues, and head of a department in Columbia university, calling attention to the fact that Sargon first set the style of deporting a whole nation that is being partly followed by the kaiser in Belgium.

It was some 2,600 years ago that Sargon carried the ten tribes of Israel out of the promised land and filled up their country with Arabs and tribes from northern Asia Minor, and he did such a good job that the Jews never came back. History, however, does not always repeat itself, as witness the return from captivity of the Jews released from Babylonia through Cyrus the Persian.

Women Catch Fish With Hands.

Fishing in Samoan seas is often done by the women, and without nets, boats or hooks. They simply wade into the water and form themselves into a ring. The fishes being so plentiful, they are almost sure to imprison some in the ring. These women are very quick and active, and every time they catch a fish with their hands they simply throw it, alive, into the basket on their back.

Drive Turkeys to Market.

In some sections of Texas turkeys are driven to market. In one instance a flock of 8,000 turkeys was driven 13 miles in two days. Twice a year a train called the "turkey special" leaves Morristown, Tenn. Carloads of turkeys are sent to Morristown from the surrounding country, and these are made up into one train and rushed to New York. Each car contains about 1,200 birds and a man is sent to care for them. In spite of all possible speed and care, however, the birds are said to lose about 12 per cent of their weight in shipment.

The House of Illumination.

A visitor to an old English cathedral was told that up in the vaulted roof there was a wonderful bit of carving, but that he had come at the wrong time of day to see it properly. Only at a certain hour of the morning did the light fall on it and reveal its beauty. Those early workers in stone were content that for the greater part of the time their work should remain hidden and unappreciated, and that it should only appear to the visitor at some rare moment of illumination.

The Humanities.

The humanities are those branches of education or study which are included in what are called elegant learning, as languages, grammar, philosophy and poetry, including the ancient classics, an educator says. The name implies that the story of these branches has a tendency to humanize man, to cultivate particularly those faculties which distinguish him as a man in all his relations, social and moral; that is, which make him a truly cultured man.

Parting Wedged Drinking Glasses.

Drinking glasses and similar articles often become wedged together so firmly that it is difficult to part them without damage. A simple method of parting glasses is to pour cold water into the inner glass and set the wedged glasses upright in a dish of warm water, which should then be gradually heated by pouring hot water into it. The contraction of the inner glass and the expansion of the outer one will release the two.

Terrible Sores

No Matter How Chronic, Henning's Drug Store and Piper Bros., Druggists, Guarantee San Cura Ointment to Give Relief and Often Permanent Cure

"My daughter was troubled for over a year with a fever sore on her leg, and was helpless in bed for three months. To the great surprise of all, including the four doctors who had attended her, San Cura Ointment healed the great sore in less than six weeks."—J. D. Hood, Townville, Pa.

Karl C. Banks, of the Atlantic Refining Co of Pittsburgh, had a sore on his ankle for a year. He doctored and tried various remedies, without relief. He says: "San Cura Ointment worked like a charm; reduced the swelling and healed the sore in two weeks."

Bear in mind, that besides sores, San Cura Ointment is used with great success in eczema, boils, carbuncles, salt rheum, tetter, also itching, bleeding and protruding piles. In cases of burns, scalds, cuts and bruises, San Cura is most valuable. The price is only 30c, 60c and $1.20 a jar and Henning's Drug Store and Piper Bros. Druggists guarantee it.

COMPLEXION SOAP

If you want a lovely complexion, with soft, velvety skin, free from pimples and blackheads, use San Cura Soap, the great antiseptic and skin purifier. 25 cents a cake at Henning's Drug Store and Piper Bros., Druggists.

If you can't get it at your druggist, send to the Thompson Medical Co., Titusville, Pa. adv.

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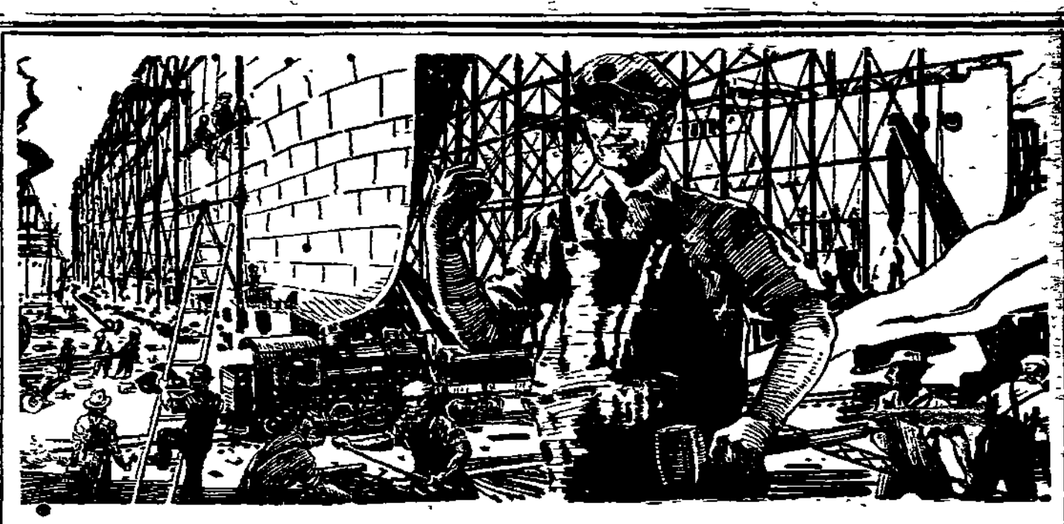

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